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Lisbon, Novemb. 18. N. S.

AN Express arrived here some days ago, with an Account of the King of Spain's Death, and of his Will in favour of the Duke of Anjou; Since which the Council of State hath been several times extraordinarily assembled, and Orders are given for Recruiting the Forces in the Service of this Crown, and for Lifting several Regiments of the Militia, who are to be disciplined, and kept in a readiness to take Arms when ever there may be occasion. Fifteen Portuguese Merchant Ships are lately arrived here from the Bay of All-Saints, and we hear that several others, bound home from the same Place, are forced by stress of Weather into Pontevedra, and other Ports of Galicia.

Venice, Decemb. 11. The Pope's Nuncio had this week Audience of the Senate, and delivered a Letter to notify his Election. The four Ambassadors of Obedience, appointed by the Senate to Compliment him, have not yet fixed any time for their departure, and his thought the Pope will excuse this Embassy, to avoid putting the Republick to so great an Expence. The Letters from Rome say, Preparations are making for the Solemnity of the Pope's Coronation, and that of his taking Possession of the Church of St. John de Lateran, which are to be performed with great Magnificence. The Cardinals Noailles and Le Camus intend very soon to return to France, and divers other Cardinals are likewise going home. The last Advices from Dalmatia say, the Venetian and Turkish Commissioners had adjusted the Limits near Narenta, and as long as the Season did permit, would proceed to regulate the Boundaries between the Provinces of Dalmatia and Serbia.

Vienna, Dec. 15. The Emperor's Order, for raising a Tax of the Hundredth Penny, is publish'd. The new Levies are continued in these Parts with very good Success, and several Regiments are already recruited. They are raising in Hungary 8000 Hussars, 4000 Croats, and 3000 Rascians, and they come in so fast, that the Officers do not doubt of having their Numbers compleat in a short time. Prince Lewis of Baden is expected here in few days from Germany, being sent for by the Emperor, and 'tis said he is to have the Chief Direction of the Military Affairs. The Count

de Harrach, the Emperor's Ambassador at the Court of Spain, is recalled from that Employment, the Count d'Arversberg being gone thither in his room. The Count of Salenburgh took Possession yesterday of the Office of President of the Imperial Chamber. The Exchange of the Imperial and Turkish Ambassadors was made the 3d Instant at Salankement, and the first of them is to perform a Quarantain before he proceeds farther on his Journey thither. The Boundaries between the Province of Transylvania and the Territory of Temeswar are intirely adjusted, and the Line by which they are to be distinguished is marked out. Several Castles in those Parts, now in the Possession of the Imperialists, but within the Dominions of the Grand Signior, are to be demolished, and afterwards delivered up to the Turks.

Berlin, Dec. 17. The necessary Preparations are made at Coningsberg for the Elector of Brandenburg's Coronation. The Electoral Prince set out from hence the 15th Instant in order to go thither, and the Elector and Electress, and the two Margraves Albert Frederick and Christian Louis, began their Journey thither this day. 'Tis said, their Electoral Highnesses and the whole Court will continue in Prussia till March next.

Hamburg, Decemb. 24. The News we received 3 days ago by a Ship arrived at Lubick from Revel of the Defeat of the Muscovite Army, is confirmed by another Vessel come to Lubick from Riga, as also by Letters from Stockholm of the 15th Instant. The Particulars of this great Action are thus related; On the 24th of the last Month the King of Sweden, having before taken a Review of his Army, which consisted of 20000 Regular Troops, besides the Gentlemen and Militia of Livonia, marched from Wesenberg (where was the General Rendezvous) in order to relieve Narva. The Muscovites had posted two Detachments, the one of 5000, and the other of 15000 Men, to guard two Passes, which they thought the Swedes must force before they could approach their Camp; But the King being informed thereof, took another way, and got between the Czar's Camp and the above-mentioned Detachment of 15000 Men, who were posted nearest to it. On the 27th, the Swedes attacked the said 15000 Muscovites, and routed them. The next day was spent by the Swedes in publick Devotion. The 29th, the King continued his March, and being advanced near the Czar's Camp, drew up his Army, and giving to General Welling the Command of the Right Wing, himself took the Left; His Cannon played upon the Enemy's Retrenchments about an hour, and a Breach being made, the Swedes assaulted the same with 10000 Foot. The Fight lasted above 3 hours, after which the Swedes forced the